COMMANDERS DIGEST

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RECEIVED DOCUMENTS DIVISION

NEWCON BRIEFING—Brig. Gen. Howard E. Kreidler, Deputy Director of Operations and Chief of NEWCON 70-75 Study Group, (left), briefs Gen. Theodore J. Conway, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Strike Command (center) and Ambassador John O. Bell, Political Advisor to Gen. Conway, on the new study group's mission.

Strike Command Forms Study Group On New Joint Operational Concepts

A special study group has been formed by U.S. Strike Command to determine new joint operational concepts for the strategic mobility of this country's military forces in the time period 1970-75.

An announcement by Headquarters, Strike Command at MacDill AFB, Fla., said the study group will be headed by Brig. Gen. Howard E. Kreidler, USAF, deputy director of operations (J-3). The command is composed of all military components.

The group, known as "NEWCON 70-75" (New Concepts, 1970-75), will analyze all aspects of strike capability to deploy and employ joint forces on contingency operations or to reinforce other unified commands worldwide. It will focus Strike Command's assigned and supporting military situations.

In addition, the study group will consider pending organizational changes, present and new equipment, and weapons and weapon systems which will be available for the first half of the 1970 decade.

Gen. Kreidler said the study group will analyze varying degrees of conflict that could exist, and determine what levels and types of forces may be required to deal with such conflicts, and the most effective concepts for deploying and employing these forces.

Officials emphasized that operation-

(Continued on page 7)

State Dept. Notes Greater Infiltration From North Vietnam

A State Department paper says that more than 200,000 men have been sent from North Vietnam to South Vietnam since last fall. Most of these have become casualties of the combat or fallen prey to disease or other mishaps.

The paper, "The North Vietnamese Army in South Vietnam: North Vietnam's aggression against the Republic of Vietnam," was released after the May 27, 1968, session of official conversations between the United States and North Vietnam in Paris.

As of April, it is estimated that there were more than 70,000 North Vietnamese soldiers in North Vietnamese Army units in South Vietnam and more than 15,000 others in Viet Cong units. Even more are on the way, the paper states. In recent months the total North Vietnamese presence has increased sharply and shows signs of continuing to increase rather than decrease.

The statement said, "This pronounced increase in numbers of northerners has been accompanied by a growing dependence upon North Vietnamese Army ordnance. Both Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army units operating in South Vietnam today are generally equipped with late model Chinese and Soviet small arms, mortars, and artillery. Moreover, the North Vietnamese Army has recently introduced into South Vietnam Soviet manufactured armored vehicles."

The paper continues, "Now, we can demonstrate that North Vietnamese presence in the south has roots running back to the immediate aftermath

(Continued on page 3)

DOD Expands Cost Reduction Efforts

The Department of Defense has broadened its efforts at reducing the overall cost of maintaining the necessary force structure to provide the United States with a maximum in national security.

Major effect of the enlarged program, announced in late May, is to make cost reduction a year-to-year project rather than the five-year program launched by former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara. The new program also ties improved management to the cost reduction effort.

Department of Defense Directive 5010.6, issued May 21, lists four major objectives under the new Cost Reduction and Management Improvement Program:

1—Buy only what is needed to achieve balanced readiness;

2—Buy at the lowest sound price;

3—Reduce operating costs, and

4—Improve management in all installations and logistics functions and activities.

This program is the one mentioned by Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford in testimony before the House Armed Services Committee April 30 when Mr. Clifford stated:

"We plan to conduct a complete reassessment of our FY69 financial requirements with objective of reducing military expenditures wherever that can be done with a minimum adverse impact on our overall military strength."

Under the new DOD Directive, the policies set forth under the cost reduction portion of the program are:

1—The establishment of two goals for each appropriate Cost Reduction Program area: (a) a goal for savings to be realized in the current year from actions taken in the current year and (b) a goal for the current and two succeeding fiscal years' effect of current year actions.

Goals, the directive states, will be revised upward or downward as experience indicates and as approved by the Secretary of Defense.

2—Each DOD component will subdivide goals by appropriate organizational elements, activity, commodity category, or other meaningful grouping, to enable management at all levels to evaluate progress being made and permit necessary action to be taken on a timely basis to assure attainment of goals.

3—The base for establishing goals and measuring progress will be either the fiscal year prior to the current year or another appropriate period or date subsequent thereto.

4—Savings reported in the Cost Reduction Program will be the result of new, improved or intensified management practices and actions taken during the current year by DOD components. To qualify for reporting, savings must be: (a) documented, (b) measured in terms of dollar value and, where appropriate, in terms of quantity and unit price, and (c) subject to verification.

5—Savings reported will be reduced by readily identifiable and directly associated offsetting costs.

THAI AWARD—Gen. William C. Westmoreland, USA, receives the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant from Thailand Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn in ceremonies at Bangkok. The general received the award, highest bestowed on foreigners by the Thai government, during a farewell visit prior to returning to the U.S. to become Army Chief of Staff.

6—Cost reduction targets will be incorporated in the Five Year Defense Program and budget estimates, and approved operating budgets and financial plans will reflect such targets. To the extent that cost reductions are realized in excess of such targets, Defense components will be permitted to use such resources for priority programs, subject only to the provisions of DOD instruction 7250.10, reference (c).

Policies set forth under the management improvement portion of the program are:

1—The Assistant Secretaries of the Military Department (Installations and Logistics) and the Director, Defense Supply Agency will establish and submit for the approval of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installation and Logistics) a performance goal for the current year and the succeeding year for each appropriate Management Improvement Program area. Goals will be revised upward or downward as experience indicates and as approved by the ASD(I&L).

2—Improvements reported for each area will represent the combined effect of all management actions. Individual management actions will be cited when appropriate to exemplify the type actions being taken to improve overall management.

The directive also called for the establishment of a Cost Reduction and Management Improvement Steering Committee to assist the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installation

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COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Satellite Launch Brings Communications Network To New Operating Level

The Air Force's scheduled launch of eight additional communications satellites June 13 from Cape Kennedy, Fla., is another milestone in the Department of Defense satellite program, said Lt. Gen. Richard P. Klocko, director, Defense Communications Agency (DCA).

The addition of eight satellites, if all are successful, will establish the unprecedented number of 25 operating communications satellites circling the earth in a random, near-synchronous equatorial orbit as part of the Initial Defense Satellite Communications System (IDSCS).

Officials said this also provides a significant enhancement of the system by virtue of the greater numbers of satellites available for establishing more communications links among the worldwide net of DOD earth terminals.

Three previous Titan III-C launches placed 17 operational satellites in orbit to form the IDSCS.

DCA officials said the 17 satellites are operating continuously to provide vital communications links for the Defense Communications System and other military networks. Life expectancy of these satellites are now projected to greatly exceed the goals established prior to the first launch June 16, 1966.

Officials said if the June 13 launch is successful it will complete the first phase of the operational Defense Satellite Communications System and is visualized by the agency "as growing in an evolutionary manner."

Initial operations of IDSCS were established in December 1966 with eight earth terminals. There are now 31 terminals based worldwide, ranging in size from 6-foot antennas installed aboard ships to 60-foot antennas at fixed land facilities.

CONTROLLERS' BADGE—Lt. Gen. Arthur C. Agan (left), Commander, Aerospace Defense Command (ADC), presents an artist's rendition of the proposed badge for air controllers to Col. James W. Knisely, chief of the Aerospace and Ground Environment Div., Directorate of Aerospace Tactics and Training, at retirement ceremonies for Col. Knisely.

North Vietnamese Infiltration

(Continued from page 1)

of Geneva, when Le Duc Tho and Le Duan, then as now, party chiefs in Hanoi, were in the Saigon region attempting to foment insurrection against the legitimate government in Saigon.

"We know that as early as 1959 groups of infiltrators from North Vietnam arrived to open guerrilla bases north of Saigon in war zones C and D. We have captured an official party history in that region which is explicit that pursuant to a May 1959 decision of the governing Lao Dong party in Hanoi, a military campaign was launched the following autumn to overthrow the Government of the Republic of Vietnam. The role of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in these events constitutes aggression, and patent violation of the Geneva Accords of 1954. This was done . . . to undermine the progress which was being made in the South."

The paper cited examples of the enemy's infiltrators to the South and noted, "By March 1968 main forces strength had grown to at least 60,000 including five of your army's divisions commanding 21 of your army's regiments and one Viet Cong regiment.

"We are, then, prepared to provide evidence demonstrating the presence of the North Vietnamese Army through South Vietnam. . . . We have available a multitude of captured documents, as well as statements of North Vietnamese defectors."

The paper concludes:

"Attacks since March 31st directed against civilian lives and civilian homes have no military purpose. These attacks show beyond dispute the true attitude of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam for the people of South Vietnam—a cynical and inhumane disregard for their well-being. North Vietnamese soldiers and Viet Cong have murdered unarmed civilians at Hue, slain other noncombatants, including reporters in Saigon, and fired rockets and recoiless artillery at random into cities. The case is plain that it is North Vietnam which has been escalating the war with a strategy of indiscriminate attack upon the cities of South Vietnam."

A Problem Area

The Middle East One Year Later

The United States' search for the key to peace in the Middle East is based on President Johnson's policy calling for the recognized right of national life, justice for the refugees of the area, the right of innocent maritime passage for all nations, and both political independence and territorial integrity for the area.

In reviewing the problems of the area recently, Lucius D. Battle, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, looked back on a year of peacemaking efforts since the Arab-Israeli conflict of mid-1967.

A year has passed since the June war [in the Middle East]. Following that war many countries, including our own, determined to seek this time a lasting peace. The world cannot risk these periodic upheavals with all the increasing dangers of broader conflict.

Our hope for peace is still strong. Our determination to pursue it is unwavering. But the optimism in the immediate aftermath of the war has been tempered by certain hard realities.

The problems which for 20 years have divided Israel and its neighbors are still with us. Many have increased in complexity. The conditions which led to the June war are still present and have been sharpened by intense bitterness and distrust.

For some time following the war, there was great debate in the halls of diplomacy as well as the public press as to whose side time served.

It seems clear now that time is working for no one.

The Search For Peace

I would like . . . first to speak generally of the search for peace and then to deal specifically and frankly with some of the problems and conditions that must be dealt with if that quest for peace is to succeed.

The first and the most immediate threat to peace in the area is the two-sided problem of terrorism and acts of reprisal. In recent months the old terrorism has begun to assume new dimensions and new dangers and to create a new kind of threat. The number of terrorist bands has increased. There is a stronger appeal and more support for these so-called resistance groups among better educated, more competent, and more seriously dedicated elements in Arab societies.

Official Jordanian policy has been one of opposition to terrorism. Enforcement of this policy has proved difficult indeed. The best efforts of the Jordanian government are often frustrated by the unsettled conditions in Jordan and the strong feeling of segments of the population that the occupied territories must be regained by any means.

Cease-Fire Violations

Terrorism breds reprisal raids which breed more terrorism which breeds more reprisal raids.

The cycle can be unending.

At the same time, cease-fire violations along the Israeli-Jordan line are an almost daily occurrence. There is no effective way of arranging for the cessation of firing. . . . To help prevent such violations and to establish machinery for controlling those that occur, we have called upon the government of Jordan and the government of Israel to permit the stationing of United Nations military observers along the cease-fire line.

For different reasons neither side has responded positively to this idea.

The tragic problem of the Arab refugees has become more complicated since the June war. As a consequence of that war over 300,000 persons have fled their homes in the occupied territories. Many of these people are living in conditions of near desperation in East Jordan.

Over 30,000 . . . villagers have recently been uprooted by fighting along the Jordan River. Together, these displaced persons and the 1948 refugees total over half the East Jordan Population.

They offer prime recruiting targets for terrorist groups. In our opinion there are compelling political and humanitarian reasons for the Government of Israel to permit with necessary security safeguards the return of the displaced persons to their normal lives in the occupied territories.

The Holy City

A third problem . . . is the difficult and highly emotional issue of Jerusalem, a city holy to three world religions and hundreds of millions of people.

The ties of the Jewish people to Jerusalem are deeply felt. The world recognized the surge of motion experienced by the Jewish people everywhere when Jews could once again worship at the Wailing Wall.

At the same time, Moslem religious and historical

associations with Jerusalem are no less binding and no less emotional than those of the Jewish people. For Christians also, Jerusalem is a shrine of special importance.

For 20 years the United States has stressed the international character of this holy city. We have not recognized claims of national sovereignty over Jerusalem. We have not accepted the view that either Israel or Jordan has a superior claim to the city. The interests of both these countries, as well as the interests of the international community, must be taken into account and properly protected.

We continue to think it fundamental to any solution for Jerusalem that communicants of all faiths must have unrestricted access to their holy places in the city.

Since last summer the United States has consistently maintained that if there is to be a satisfactory solution for Jerusalem, the problem must be dealt with as one of the elements in a general peace settlemnt.

It is obviously impossible to have a satisfactory solution for Jerusalem without peace in the area, and it is just as evident that there will be no real peace unless the parties can agree to a solution for Jerusalem. As Ambassador Goldberg stated before the United Nations Security Council . . . the United States does not recognize unilateral actions as prejudging "the final and permanent status of Jerusalem."

The Security Council Resolution

The United Nations Security Council last November . . . unanimously adopted a Resolution which set forth certain principles for a peace settlement. Briefly these include:

1—Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from occupied territories.

2—Termination of all claims of belligerency and respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence and secure and recognized boundaries.

3—Freedom of navigation.

4—A just settlement of the refugee problem.

5—Guarantees for the territorial inviolability and political independence of every state in the area through measures including demilitarized zones.

These principles are consistent with the statement of policy made by President Johnson . . . last year.

The resolution also called for a special representative of the U.N. Secretary General to go to the area to promote agreement and assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the Resolution.

Ambassador Gunnar Jarring of Sweden, the United Nations Special Representative, has been traveling between the capitals of Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, and the U.A.R. since the middle of December.

Ambassador Jarring's work has been complicated by strongly-held positions on both sides toward his mission. . . . Both sides seem to lose sight of the overriding goal of a permanent peace settlement in order to give expression to their temporary frustrations.

The Goal of the U.S.

What are the actual objectives and the direction of our policy in the Near East?

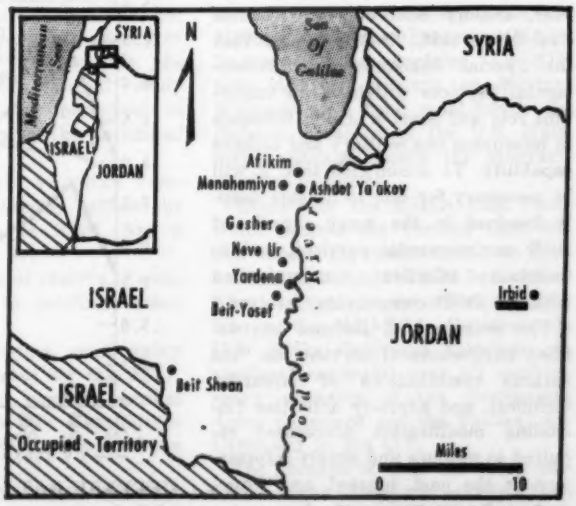
The answer is a simple one. We seek an effective and lasting peace in accordance with the principles set down by President Johnson [on June 19 of last year].

The role that the United States can play is an important one. . . . We and other nations of the world must help to create the environment which can lead to a peaceful settlement.

President Johnson's speech . . . spelled out the kind of environment which would be necessary for peace. He urged the parties to be flexible in their approach, to adopt no rigid view on procedures. He urged them to deal with the area's problems in a comprehensive way, and he promised them our material and diplomatic assistance in resolving their difficulties.

The world cannot tolerate a prolonged period of tension which constantly threatens the outbreak of broader hostilities.

We will do everything we can, but the major burden and the final responsibility fall on the nations of the area. It is to them that we must look for the good will, the wisdom, and the determination to reach a true peace settlement.



Courtesy The Washington Post

Area of recent Israeli-Jordanian cease-fire violations.

DOD Environmental Services Agency Nears Operational Status

The planned "fully operational status" of the Department of Defense's new Environmental Services Agency by late summer is on schedule, with all services to be represented.

The agency, under the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will act for the Director of Defense Research and Engineering in coordinating and developing the DOD position for interagency and international environmental services affairs. In addition, it will provide for DOD representation on interagency, international, and military treaty organization environmental services committees.

Under the cognizance of Special Assistant for the Agency, Brig. Gen. Roy W. Nelson Jr., USAF, will be elements of the Air Force's Air Weather Service, providing support to the Army and Air Force; Naval Weather Service Command, supporting Navy sea and air operations; and the Army's artillery "metro sections," providing artillery firing units with special meteorological data.

Gen. Nelson's deputy is Capt. Richard M. Cassidy, USN.

In establishing the agency last year, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Nitze said, "it is expected that the Special Assistant for Environmental Services will have an important role and exert a strong influence in improving our military and defense capability. To accomplish this, it will be necessary for him to become deeply involved in the many aspects of DOD environmental services, and to maintain effective communication with all DOD components involved."

The Secretary of Defense has defined environmental services as "the various combinations of scientific, technical, and advisory activities (including modification processes) required to produce and supply information on the past, present, and future states of space, atmospheric, oceanographic and terrestrial environments for use in military decision-making processes."

An agency spokesman said it is readily apparent that these aspects "are very important to the military commander who must give the order to launch an air strike, execute an amphibious assault, or cross a rain-swollen river under enemy fire."

More than 35,000 personnel are involved in environmental services with the Department of Defense.

Tasks to be performed by the special assistant for environmental services, under supervision of the Director, Joint Staff, include:

- Assigning programs, when approved by the JCS and the Secretary of Defense, to satisfy emergency requirements of unified and specified commands.
- Maintaining awareness of associated RDT&E activities and preparing recommendations for consideration by the JCS.
- Reviewing program change requests related to assigned environmental services portions of the Five-Year Defense Program.
- Evaluating the environmental services implications of the various joint planning documents.

The special assistant will represent DOD in its contacts on environmental services matters with other federal agencies, such as Environmental Science Services Administration, and the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research.

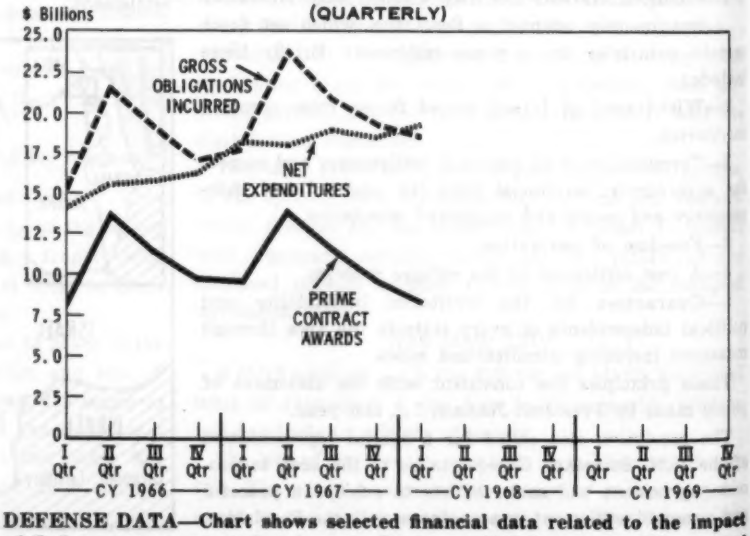
DOD's Environmental Services Agency consists of four divisions—Resources Management, Plans, International and Interagency Affairs, and Requirements and Capabilities.

The Office of the Special Assistant in the Pentagon will be manned by 48 personnel, more than half being commissioned officers representing each military department.

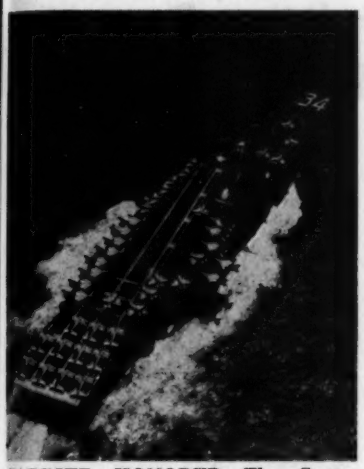
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OBLIGATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS

(QUARTERLY)



DEFENSE DATA—Chart shows selected financial data related to the impact of Defense programs on the economy. It covers obligations, expenditures and contracts by quarter-year periods since calendar year 1966.



CARRIER HONORED—The Secretary of the Navy has awarded the Navy Unit Commendation to the attack carrier USS Oriskany and embarked Attack Carrier Air Wing Sixteen, for their joint combat operations in Southeast Asia from July 14, 1967 to Jan. 12, 1968.

Savings Bond Interest Increased

President Johnson has announced an increase in the interest rate on U.S. savings Bonds and Freedom Shares, effective June 1.

The rate on both series E and H Savings Bonds moves from 4.15 to 4.25 percent—the maximum permitted by law. The rate on freedom shares increases from the present 4.74 percent to a full 5 percent when held to maturity of four and one-half years.

The higher rate will apply not only to newly-purchased bonds but also proportionately to all outstanding E and H bonds for their remaining period to next maturity. Thus, present bondowners will be rewarded for investing in America and will not have to cash in their present bonds to take advantage of the higher rates.

There is no provision in the law for applying this increase to freedom shares which are outstanding.

President Johnson said, "I am assured, however, that because of the rising scale of freedom interest accruals, most of these outstanding shares will earn a comparably high rate for their remaining period of maturity."

The President said that savings bonds and freedom shares now become a more attractive investment than ever before.

In January, President Johnson presented a U.S. Savings Bond Minuteman Flag at Bergstrom AFB, Tex., and told members of the 12th Air Force that the Department of Defense has one of the best records for buying Defense Bonds.

He added, "One of the things I am proudest of is the men who do the most fighting do the most financing, too."

Strike Command Operational Concepts (Continued from page 1)

al concepts must be continually reviewed and updated in view of lessons learned from Southeast Asia and the modern hardware and products emerging from aerospace technology.

They continued, "U.S. Strike Command must prepare now to support and carry out the missions assigned by the Department of Defense in this future time period.

"It has been one of the the primary tasks of Strike Command through the years to develop and test joint operational concepts and doctrines. Our look into the early 1970s continues this vital command function.

"While results of the study will benefit the U.S. Strike Command, they will be applicable to the development and employment of U.S. military forces worldwide."

NEWCON 70-75 will involve prolonged effort on the part of highly experienced Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force personnel now assigned to Hq., Strike Command.

Also included on a contributing basis will be Ambassador J. O. Bell, diplomatic advisor to Gen. T. J. Conway, USA, commander in chief, U.S. Strike Command, and Dr. F. B. Kapper, the command's scientific advisor. Personnel from other U.S. armed forces and commands eventually may participate in the special joint study.

The Joint Operations Analysis and Test Group, a major staff agency of Strike Command, will provide the framework for the special study group, augmented by personnel of other Headquarters Strike Command staff offices.

Strike Command, a unified command operating directly under the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has a three-fold mission to:

- Provide a general reserve of combat ready forces to reinforce other unified commands.
- Plan and conduct contingency operations as directed by the JCS.
- Plan for and conduct normal operations in the Middle East/Southeastern Asia and Africa South of the Sahara (MEAFSA).

In 1963, CINCSTRIKE was assigned the added responsibility for U.S. defense activities in MEAFSA. This geographical area of responsibility encompasses one-fourth of the world's land mass and one-fourth of its people.

The major defense activity in MEAFSA is to provide military aid to countries now participating in the U.S. Military Assistance Program (MAP). In some of these countries, U.S. Military Advisory Groups or Military Missions have been established; the Defense Attaches of the U.S. diplomatic missions handle the programs in other countries.

Except for the Middle East Force which patrols the Persian Gulf/Red Sea waters, the command has no combat forces, no established base structure, no supply/communications facilities in the MEAFSA. However, the U.S. Strike Command exercises operational command over all combat-ready elements of the Continental Army Command and the Tactical Air Command in the U.S.

The concept is that all these elements can be brought in swiftly whenever, wherever needed to support U.S. objectives.

Land Comaat Functions Subject of Army Study

A study is underway to determine means of assisting Army commanders in accomplishing their missions through a better understanding of all five land combat functions—fire, movement, control, intelligence and support.

The study, called "The Dynamics of Fire and Maneuver" (FIRMA), will examine the relationship between maneuver units and fire support units required for a given force.

Principal effort of the study is being made at the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command's (CDC) Institute of Advanced Studies, collocated with the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Possible insights from FIRMA will facilitate instruction in and employment of fire and maneuver, assist in force-planning and provide a basis for structuring of tactical organizations.

Cost Reduction

(Continued from page 2)

and Logistics, who is charged with the overall responsibility for the program.

Under the directive, the committee is charged with the responsibility of developing and recommending basic policy, the review of overall progress, and providing assistance in resolving major problems for the program. The committee will be chaired by a representative from OASD(I&L), and will have representation from ODDR&E, OASD(Comp), OASD(ISA), OASD (M&RA), the Military Departments, and the Defense Supply Agency.

In addition, subcommittees will be formed for each area in the Cost Reduction and Management Improvement Program. Each subgroup will be responsible for recommending policies, guidance, goals, measurement techniques and/or performance indicators; analyzing results; and recommending additional actions when appropriate.

Senate Subcommittee Reports On Objectives of North Korea

A Senate subcommittee report released June 12 states that North Korea has not changed its primary objective of unification with South Korea on Communist terms.

Senator John Stennis, chairman of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, said that over a period of three years all of the indications have been that North Korea is actively engaged in accelerated actions of a more aggressive plan to achieve its aim.

The report covers combat readiness of U.S. and South Korean forces in South Korea. It was based on a visit by members of the subcommittee staff to South Korea during February and March.

The inquiry was prompted by the aggressive and provocative acts of North Korea earlier this year in seizing the USS Pueblo and in the attempted assassination of South Korean public officials in the Blue House.

As evidence of the aggressive intentions and actions of North Korea, the report cites that in all of 1967 there were 31 incidents between military forces in the Demilitarized Zone causing 21 United Nations casualties, with 6 killed. In 1967, the report states, the North Koreans caused 40 incidents in the DMZ, a ten-fold increase in that area alone.

COMMAND CHANGE—Brig. Gen. Robert P. Keller (center) accepts the colors of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing/Marine Air Reserve Training Command from Maj. Gen. Arthur H. Adams at the Glenview, Ill., Naval Air Station. Gen. Adams will assume command of the Third Marine Aircraft Wing, Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif., in late July.

Chairman Stennis said that these facts clearly showed a deliberate scheme of aggression against South Korea with the intent to spread widespread economic chaos and to manipulate the resulting dissatisfaction to bring about political chaos.

In its assessment of the readiness of the United States' 2nd and 7th Infantry Divisions, the report notes some deficiencies in overall operating strength and some shortages of equipment and repair parts.

The reports states, "The situation with respect to the two U.S. Infantry divisions in Korea is somewhat unusual in that the personnel strengths of the divisions are augmented by the assignment of a fairly substantial number of Korean soldiers. These are known as KATUSA's (Korean Augmentation to the U.S. Army).

As for the U.S. Air Force, the report explains operations and action taken on notification of the USS Pueblo incident. It notes that in order to provide the appropriate command and control of U.S. Air Force units in Korea, the 5th Air Force ADVON (Advance Echelon) was established.

With respect to the combat readiness of the armed forces of South Korea, the report said that all the Korean services maintain a high state of training. Its morale and spirit were said to be superb.

In issuing the report, Senator Stennis said, "South Korea is one of our staunchest allies and the performance of the ROK troops in Vietnam has been outstanding. Americans everywhere should be grateful for what they have done to support the fight of Free World forces against Communist aggression."

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